

41 ~~X~~ 11. 53

# WOUNDS OF THE BRAIN

Proved C U R A B L E,

Not only by the Opinion and Experience of many (the best) Authors, but the remarkable History of a Child four Years old cured of two very large Depressions, with the loss of a great part of the Skull, a Portion of the BRAIN also issuing thorough a penetrating Wound of the *Dura* and *Pia Mater*.

Published for the Encouragement of Young Chirurgions, and Vindication of the Author,

JAMES TONGE.

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*Hec dixi ut contradicerem Opiniosis, qui non credunt cerebrum posse sanari, — quia ego cognosco, & Cerebrum sanari, & alias medullas. Jac. de Carpio, Tract. de Fr. Cranii.*

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L O N D O N, . K

Printed by J. M. for Henry Faithorn and John Kersey,  
at the Rose in S<sup>t</sup> Pauls Church-yard. 1682.

Non audita loquor, narranti credite, vidi  
His Oculis, tetigi non dubitante manu.  
Acer erat Juvenis, medio cui Vulnus adactum  
Est Capiti; Cerebri pars quoque cæsa fuit,  
Ille tamen vivit. Si credas Arte Mēlāmpi  
Id factum, peccas; hic Medicina flet.  
Monstra sed in Morbis Arabum Floſ ille Sophorum  
Quod fieri dixit, re patet apſe palām.

G. F. Hildan. obſ. m. Chir. 13.

2354:10

To the  
HONOURABLE  
Sir *HUGH PIPER* K<sup>t</sup>,  
Lieutenant Governor  
of His Majesty's  
Royal Cittadel at  
*Plimouth*.

*SIR,*  
**B**Efore I enter  
the Lists with  
my Adversary, and  
engage in a pub-  
lick Vindication of my  
self and Fraternity, I  
A 2 pre-

## The E P I S T L E

presume to put my self  
under Your Patro-  
nage and Protection;  
For the World will  
have good reason to  
conclude my Com-  
plaint true, and my  
Cause just, when I  
dare take sanctuary un-  
der Your Name, who  
(besides Your impar-  
tial knowledge of us  
both) are in such (o-  
ther) circumstances as  
render the right or  
wrong of our preten-  
ces



## DEDICATORY.

ces easily discernible to You, and who have long since been well assured of the truths here related, and (by an unquestionable hand) the falshood of those reflections my Antagonist hath made thereon.

These considerations encouraged my presumption, and is all the Apology I can make for it. I know there needeth none, for

A 3 the

## The EPISTLE

the smartness where-  
with I have treated my  
Opponent, to a Per-  
son that understands so  
well as You the justice  
of such resentments,  
and hath with more  
bravery vindicated his  
honour by his Sword,  
than ever any Writer  
did an *Hypothesis* by  
that sharper Weapon  
his Pen.

Nor shall I, accor-  
ding to custom in ap-  
plications of this na-  
ture,

## DEDICATORY.

ture, seem to bribe and  
bias Your Favour, by  
soothing Flourishes,  
and complementing  
Harangues, though  
*Your constant and un-*  
*blemish'd Loyalty, Your*  
*great Age and Courage,*  
*with the wonderful*  
*Briskness and Vivacity*  
*that accompany them;*  
be Subjects so mani-  
festly large and rare  
for Encomium and  
Celebration, that I  
might without flatte-

## The EPISTLE

ry praise and admire :  
Yet because severe  
Men and Censurers  
will say, It looks more  
like the mercenary  
Addresses of Plays and  
Poems, than Serious-  
ness and that Integrity  
with which I profess to  
appeal, and defend my  
self and my Cause, and  
is an Entertainment  
which few good men  
receive with delight ; I  
shall decline it.

But thus much I  
dare

## DEDICATORY.

dare affirm, That how  
short soever I may  
come of obtaining sa-  
tisfaction by this me-  
thod of vindicating my  
self, and confuting my  
malicious Opposer ; I  
am sure of gaining one  
Point of my design  
(for which I thank  
*Him*) that is, to let the  
whole World know  
that I am,

S I R,

Your Obliged,

*Plim. A-  
pril 26<sup>th</sup>  
1682.*

Humble Servant,

JAMES TONGE.



## THE PREFACE.

**I** *HAD* not ushered this small Tract into the World, with the formality of a Preface, had it not been extremely necessary to give my Reader an account of the occasion inducing me to publish this Case, and the provocations I had to handle my Opponent so roughly.

About two years since I had the good fortune to be a successful Chirurgeon to the Child, whose Case is contained in the following Narrative: But I had scarce wiped my Instruments, and put up my Plaster-Box,

## The Preface.

*Box, before a Physician of this Town, sneakingly and maliciously endeavoured to stifle the reputation Dr. Spenser and myself got by that Cure, insinuating that it was impossible to be performed, because Wounds of the Brain were absolutely mortal.*

*We endeavoured to rescue and secure our credits from so spiteful a calumny, by producing the Parent, the Apothecary, and others who handled and saw what came out thorough the Wound of the Meninges. But that not satisfying, we sought Compurgators in our Books, where we found more than we expected, and produ-*



## The Preface.

produced their suffrages, to the number of no less than fifty.

This was so unanswerable a Proof, and clear eviction, that my Enemy retreated and became silent. Had he so continued, this Story had remained a Secret to the World: But he, impatient and dissatisfied with peoples believing so many men and Books, against his single and groundless opinion; very lately took occasion (unprovoked by any man) in company of divers Gentlemen, in a publick place, to renew his reflections on us, repeating with the utmost advantage his great malice and little wit could afford, those objections we had so long ago  
baffled

## The Preface.

baffled and confuted; and, not content to bound his scurrility there, he proceeded to vilifie all the Chirurgeons in this place, calling us, A Company of Ignoramus's, fit for nothing but to cut Corns.

Judge, if these repeated provocations and affronts were not enough to raise resentments in any man that had but common sense, or regard of his credit, and tenderness for his good name: I accordingly took a speedy opportunity to confront him, offered to produce Authorities against his Objections, and to vindicate our own affirmation. He himself nominated time and place for the deciding

## The Preface.

ding the Question ; but as ungenerously (absenting) declined the Test, as he rudely gave the occasion. I resolved therefore, since he would not abide a private tryal, to refer my Cause to the World, and by a publick Vindication stop his mouth for ever.

Having thus signified the occasion and provocation to this Effort, I hope the sharpness wherewith I have treated him will not be thought rude, nor those little heats and excursions in the Epilogue, causeless. Had he stuck to his first reflection, (though that wanted not its Dirt) and acted like a Disputant only, I had behaved my self

## The Preface.

self accordingly, and continued to oppose him with as soft words and hard arguments as I could. But when he forsook the Scholar, and took up the part of a Railer, when he became reproachful and contumelious; I resolved to deal with him according to his demerit.

I am not insensible how little esteem this contentious way of Writing hath in the World, and that a superfoetation of Controversies hath surfeited even a wrangling Age: But certainly for a man to be call'd Fool and Knave unjustly, to be disparaged in his reputation and way of living, belied and reproached in his Practice, on which the life and

## The Preface.

and happiness of himself and Family depends, and this by a series of words and actions some years long, is such an intolerable indignity and barbarous affront, as will excuse and justify the sharpest resentment: To suffer such abuses tamely, is to betray and expose a mans self to the lash of every injurious Calumniator, and encourage ill-minded men to trample on and abuse us.

Wherefore, let Controversie and recrimination be ever so immodish, I shall not be thereby deterred from acting once more out of fashion. If my Adversary perform his threatning promise, and answer me publicly, I will re-  
a join,

## The Preface.

join, and that with so little favour to him, that in comparison with it, the smartest I have here said will appear very inferior.

But I know my Cause to be impregnable against the strongest attacks he can make; and how otherwise inconvenient (to say no worse) it's for him to attempt what he hath menaced.

---

An

An Alphabetical Catalogue of the Authors quoted to prove, Wounds of the BRAIN not absolutely mortal.

A	Cademia Germ.	Curiosa	H. Fab. ab Aquapendente;
Alexander Benedictus,			Hilkiah Crook,
Alexander Read,			Horatus Augenius,
Amatus Lusitanus,			Jacobus de Carpio,
Ambros. Pareus,			Jann Van Beverwik,
Andreas Laurentius,			James Cook,
Bartapalea,			Jaques Guilleameu,
Bernardus Gordonus,			Joannes And. à Cruce;
Cabriolus,			John Banister,
Caspar Bauhinus,			John Brown,
Cornelius Celsus,			Joannes Bilgerus,
Cornelius Gemma,			Joannes Fernelius,
Christopherus à Vega,			John Goulart,
Danielus Senertus,			Joannes Heurnius,
Desiderius Jacotius,			Joannes Langius,
Felix Wurtz,			Joannes Rhodius,
Franciscus Arceus,			Joannes Scultetus,
Franciscus Sanchez,			Joannes Skenckius;
Franciscus Valeriolus,			Joannes Tagaultius;
Gabrielus Fallopius,			Joannes Veslingius,
Galenus,			Leonardus Fuchsius,
Georgius Horstius,			Marcellus Donatus,
Glandorp,			Musa Brasavolus,
Guido Cauliacus,			Nicolas Nicolaus Flor.
G. Fabricius Hildanus;			Paul Barbet,
Henricus Petreus,			Peter Borellas,

P. J. Fabrus,  
Peter Forestus,  
Phil. Jacobus Sanchez,  
P. J. Lotichius,  
Peter de Marchetis,  
Peter Pigreus,  
Serjeant Wiseman,

Symon Aloyfius,  
Symphor, Campegius,  
Theodoricus,  
Thomas Bartholine,  
Volcher Coitarus,  
Zacutus Lusitanus.

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## ERRATA.

**P**AGE II. line 20. read *§viii.* p. 19. l. 19. r. *Rad. Pæo-*  
*niæ,* p. 27. l. 12. r. *Cephalick Julep,* p. 46. l. 12. r.  
all else, p. 49. l. 18. r. *Objection.*

---

THE



[ 1 ]  
THE  
HISTORY  
OF A

*Wound in a Childs Brain, cured, although some part thereof issued forth, together with a large piece of the Skull; with Remarks thereon.*

ON Saturday the 28.  
of February 1679.  
I was called to  
Swilly, a House above a  
Mile distant from *Plimouth*,  
where Mr. *John Stone* was  
retired with his Family, to  
secure them from the small  
B Pox,

Pox, at that time raging in Town: He had a Daughter, almost six Years old, and a Son that was then four Years, and two Months, a sanguine fair Child, but somewhat sickly.

These two endeavouring to get into a Field, where they espied a Maid milking of Kine, pull'd at the Gate thereof, which she had shut; they unhappily tug'd at a part of it which was heaviest, and loose, and by their little strength, made the defective hinges give way, so that the Gate fell upon them;

them ; the Girl escaped without hurt, but the Boy unluckily falling , had his head crushed between the heavy end of the Gate, (so heavy, that a man could scarce lift it) and a small stone, that stood above the level of the ground : this stone bore against the left *Bregma* somewhat above the Ear ; opposite to which on the other side, about the same distance from that Ear , a pin of Wood an inch square, that stood out half an inch from the Gate, and served to fasten an oblique piece to the bars ; being forced by the weight

of the Gate, made a small wound , but a very great depression ; it bled much, the Child cryed a little, did not faint, nor convulse, only vomited two or three times.

This Accident hapned some hours before I came to the House, in all which time , nothing had been applyed to , or removed from the Head ; I presently laid it bare , and upon examination by my fingers, found where this little wound was, and that the Skull under it was largely deprest ; I cut and shaved away the hair from about  
it,

it, in doing which, I used warm Sack diluted with water, and glowing coals, (not charcoal, it being hurtful to the head, and suffocating) to prevent ill impressions from the air, at this time cold and raw.

That being done, I entered my Probe at the wound, and found the scalp separate from the skull a great way, and that there was a very large depression of the latter; I therefore resolved without delay to dilate it, and free the *Dura Mater* from any shivers or splinters of the bone, that might prick or

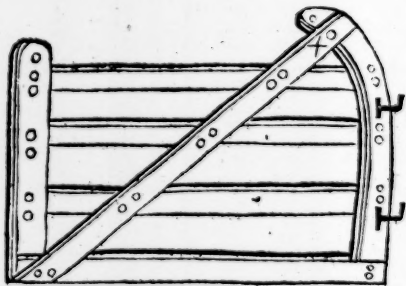
offend it. Mr. *Knotsford* the Apothecary, was just then (unknown to me) come into the chamber, and stood behind me, when withdrawing my Probe, some of the Brain came out upon it; I rub'd it on my hand, and bruised it with my finger, and found it to be Brain. Before I would proceed to incision, I entred my Probe again with the eye forward, and endeavoured to get out what I could at once (the instrument being both times without the skull only) it brought forth as much as two Pea's, Mr. *Knotsford* presently apprehended

hended it , and whispered to me that it was Brain ; I then put it from my Instrument on his hand, and proceeded to dilate the wound by an incision knife ; after doing it, several parcels of Brain appeared among the blood, I cleaned it off, and finding the depression to be but of one piece , and that none of it, or ought else offended the *Dura Mater*, I drest it up with Dossils, dipt in *Mel Rosatum*, and Spirit of Wine made warm, and covered all with a plegant of *linimentum Arcei*.

This great mischief, I

B 4      found,

found, was done by the Pin of the Gate, a Figure of which I have here inserted, that every Reader may be able to understand this part of the Story. The place where the Pin was, is marked +



This Wound, thus drest up,  
I examined the rest of the  
Head, and found on the  
other



other *Bregma*, an *Ecchymosis*; and under it another depression. I shaved off the Hair from thence also, and with the same Razor excised a piece of the Scalp, as big as a Shilling, which laid bare the depression and fracture, which was such as I could not then elevate. I fill'd this wound with Dossils of dry Lint, covered with a plegent of *Arceus liniment*, over all laid a Plaster, rowled up the head, and laid the Child (who endured all with incredible courage) to Bed, his head bolster'd as high as he could well lye.

Having

Having dispatcht a Messenger to *Plimouth* for necessities, I examined that part of the Brain which I had taken out; the Father, Mr. *Knotsford*, and others, saw it, and were assured that it was such; no man of brains can imagine what else it could be. I then gave the Father a dreadful Prognostick, though not of positive death, (as I secretly thought) but the utmost hazard thereof, and desired the assistance of Doctor *Spenser*.

That Evening I gave the Child a Clyster, which having wrought two or three

three times, I got him to take the following mixture to sweat, and a little draught of a Cephalick Julep upon it, these kept him in a small Diaphoresis all Night, the Julep in little quantities being sometimes repeated to him; they being Diaphoretical and Cephalick, were good for the design I then had, *viz.* to comfort and relieve the Brain and Head, so egregiously hurt-ed; and to prevent coagulation, or other mischievous effect, of the Contusion.

### The Clyster.

℞ *Decoct. com. pro Clyst. Ex.*  
*Mel. Anthosat. Ol.*

Ol. *Hyperici* c. ana ℥ij.

*Succini* Chym. Gut. 8.

*Sal Gemmae* 3s.

M. fiat Clyst.

The Sudorifick Mixture.

℞ Pulv. ad Casum 3s.

*Sperm. Ceti* gr. 12.

*Balsam. Peruv. gut.* iij.

*Syr. Betonicae* ℥β. misce.

The Cephalick Julep.

℞ aq. *Cerasor. nigr.*

*Flor. Tiliae*

*Jugland. s.*

*Betonicae* ana ℥iij.

*Syr. paralyseos*

*Aq. pæoniae comp. ana* ℥ij.

*Pulv. guttetae*

*Tinct. succini* ana 3i. M.

The

The Child sweated very well, and slept quiet most part of the Night, had no more vomitings or convulsions, &c. but was as if he ailed no other than a common slight wound of the head.

The next Morning, the Child being brisk and lively, the Doctor come, a fomentation and all things ready, he being taken up, and held on a Womans lap, I cut off all the Hair close to the Head, and opened the left wound first ; where we found a depression, with a fracture, the shape and exact bigness with this Figure :                      The



The sharp Point was depressed so, as the surface of it was contiguous with the inside of the Skull, from whence it was separated, so that it was fallen just the thickness of the Child's *cranium*; this made us fear it might hurt the *Dura Mater*, and therefore we resolved (though no symptom argued any such thing) to attempt the raising of it. It was so close, that we could not enter an Elevatory and therefore at that time  
 let

left it, as it was, and drest it  
up as the day before; all this  
while the whole head was  
guarded with woollen  
stuphes, wrung out of the  
following fomentation ,  
made hot.

The Fomentation.

℞ *Fol. Betonicae m. iiij.*

*Verbena,*

*Centaurii,*

*Hyperici,*

*Paralyseos ana. m. ij.*

*Herb. Salvia,*

*Rorismarini,*

*Lavendulae ana. m. j.*

*Præp. & coq. aqua f. q. f. f.*

*colatura.*

Opening the other  
wound , and taking out  
the

the Dossils that I had laid in the day before, several small portions of the Brain shewed themselves among the grumous Blood, and on the dress; but we were not more astonisht at that, than when we saw a prodigious piece of the skull, beaten in, and wholly separate from the rest, and (which was a very ill circumstance) the outward table being broken narrower than the innermost, made the deepest piece larger than the hole it had made, so that at that time we could not get it out, and indeed we were  
not



not solicitous of it, since it no where hurt the *Dura Mater*, and for ought we knew, might succour the torn *Meninges* and keep the Brain from spewing out extravagantly. So that having cleared the part of matter, &c. I then only made yesterdays incision into a cruciat, by which that whole fracture lay open; we dress'd him as before, and rowled up his head upon a Stuphe, dry wrung from the fomentation. A little before, and during this dress, he took of his Cordial, Cephalick Julep, though the Child's

C                      courage

courage seemed not to need it. He had no heats upon him, nor made any complaint, but a little of the incision ; although he was as perfectly sensible and apprehensive as ever. The same Julep was kept by him, that was first ordered, excepting that instead of *Syr. Florum Paralyseos*, was mixed *Syr. Pæonia simpl.* and the addition of *Aqua Hirundinis*, *Rond. §i.* The Clyster was repeated every day for some considerable time, as being extremely necessary to divert humors from a too great recourse to the head.

His

His Diet was Water-Grewel, with Corinths, &c. thin Broth of a Chicken, wherewith was boiled Pearl Barley, Hartshorn, Raspt Ivory, Flowers of single Pœony, Sage and Rosemary; he sometimes drank small beer (not bitter) with a Toft rub'd with Nutmeg, but more commonly the following Julep:

℞ *Flor. Pœonia*  
*Rorismarini ana P. j.*  
*Hordei perlat.*  
*Ras. C. Cervi*  
*Eboris ana ℥ ss.*  
 ℞ *Pœonia M. ℥iij.*  
*Visc. Quercin. ℥i ss.*  
 C 2      *Tama*

*Tamarindar. ℥i. coq. aq.*

*Font. lib. iij. ad lib. ij.*

*℞ Colaturæ lib. ij.*

*Syr. Pæoniæ ℥ij.*

*Aq. Pæoniæ comp. ℥i.*

*Misce.*

The second Night the Child slept indifferently well, and continued in good temper and courage ; we again opened the left side, and attempted to fasten a *Terebra* into the depress'd Skull, and thereby to raise it : But it seemed so to shake, and yield to the pressure of that Instrument, that we desisted, doubting it might force it wholly in, to which (considering

sidering how small the sound part was) we feared it would be very incident.

I endeavoured therefore by a Head-Saw and a Rasp, to enlarge one of the Seams, that we might enter an Elevatory; but when we had done so, we could not raise it, without hazard of forcing down the sound part of the Skull, or breaking in pieces the depress'd, the one was so thin and weak, and the other so tyed down, to its depression.

Considering therefore that we had made breathing enough, that there was

*Tamarindar.* ℥i. *coq. aq.*  
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 & *Colaturæ lib. ij.*

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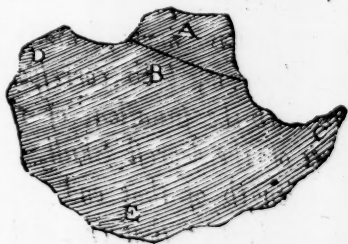
Considering therefore that we had made breathing enough, that there was

C 3                      no

no ill symptome, and that when any occurred we should have time enough to use force; we resolved to let it remain, and, strewing Cephalick Powder on it, with dry Plegents of Lint, dress'd it up as before, and betook our selves to the other more dangerous part of our work. Upon opening of which, we saw again some little owzings of the Brain among the matter; but not so very distinct as before: we now resolved to extract the piece of Skull. After some little time I did it, by turning it so, that the narrowest  
part



part of it might come to the broadest of the Gap, when holding it fast with a Crow's Bill, it easily came forth. It was dreadful to behold what a breach it left, as may be imagined by the following Figure, which is exactly its shape and bigness.



*A is the part that was undermost, next towards the ear.*

C 4

B is

**B** is a rima or fracture of the outward Table only, the inward remaining whole, but on the depression bent, and yielded so, that the Angle of that part, marked **A** (the edge whereof was very keen, by the oblique transient division thereof) ran through the Meninges, into the Brain. This we concluded from the place where the wound was made, and the length of it, both corresponding with the situation, of that part of the deprest Skull, and the length of that end of it, which bent at that crack, like a half broken Stick. **C** is the end towards the Lambdoidal future. **D** that towards the Coronal.

*Coronal. E the upper part towards the Sagittal.*

The wound on the Membranes we saw plainly, with some effusion of the Brain ; but it happened (though in the inferior, and consequently most disadvantageous place, because more apt to shed Brain) that it was below the edge of the sound Skull, so that it became succoured thereby, and (the Child being young, the Membranes more soft, and apt to consolidate) coalesced the sooner, for after four days we saw no Brain.

We

We made our dress this time after this manner. We had a good Guard of hot Stuphes, to defend from the Air, and having cleansed out the part, and smoothed the uneven edge of the Skull, we dipt a *Syndon* (that is a piece of fine Cloath, bigger than the extracted Skull, having a thred fastned to the middle to draw it forth by) into a mixture of warm Spirit of Wine, Honey of Roses, and Balsam of *Peru*, and with a Probethrust the edge of it between the Skull and *Dura Mater*. Upon it was strewed Cephalick Powder,

Powder, covered with dry Lint. Then I snipt off the lips of the Cruciat, and, laying on a plegant, armed with *Arceus's Liniment*, rowl'd him up. This day we ordered *Tinctura Ambraë Griseæ* to be given in his Cordial, six or eight drops at a time, as there appeared need. The Cephalick Cordial he took at pleasure.

And here I cannot forbear to celebrate the admirable, and as it were prudent, courage of this little Gentleman, more especially remarkable in three things; First, That he was  
very

very quiet and steady, scarce wincing at whatever was done ; and this from a sense of its being beneficial and inevitable : as appears by the second, That when one of the By-standers (whilst I cut him) observing him mute, feared him to be in a swoond, and peeping into his face, ask'd him how he did, he briskly replyed, Pretty well ; and, as if he had apprehended the cause of her enquiry, added, *They don't hurt me.* Thirdly, That once, on a more painful and tedious dress than ordinary, he prevented himself from crying  
by

by biting a Linnen Cloth hard in his teeth, and pulling it with both hands ; A cunning way to ease himself, and be silent !

Next Day, being the 4<sup>th</sup> from his hurt, we found he had had a good Night, and was couragious to a Miracle ; I shaved the whole head , anointed it with a Cephalick, Balsamous Liniment, and laid on a Plaister of equal parts, *Opodeldoch*, and *Empl. de Betonica*, then dressed the wounds as before, and covered them with Plaisters made of equal parts of *Diapalma* and *de Betonica*; some  
Vulne-

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Vulneraries were added to the common Julep, and the Flowers of Betony, Rosemary, Sage, and Pæony, seethed in his Broths and Grewel, by which they were not only made Cephalick, and good for the part offended, but balsamous, and a remedy for the wounds, and other effects of the contusion. Each dressing we did also anoint the Neck all round, the Temples, behind the Ears, and on the Back-bone, with the following Liniment, (the same wherewith we had anointed the Head before the Plaster was laid on)

on ) the design being to  
comfort , strengthen and  
heal those parts.

℞ *Ol. Catellorum,*

*Hirundinis,*

*Castorei, ana ℥℥.*

*Nucis M. per Inf. ʒij.*

*Succini rect. ʒj.*

*Balsam. Peruviani ʒi. misce.*

The Child continued in  
great heart and courage,  
under the use of these  
means, for many days, no  
remarkable symptom or al-  
teration occurring, save  
that the wound became  
more tender. After a few  
Days, when we saw the  
continuance of that Balsa-  
mous Dress, to the *crassa*  
*meninx,*

meninx , had united the wound there, we used instead of it, what might be more digestive,

℞ *Liniment. Arcei,*

*Ol. Rosarum ana ℥ss.*

*Terebinthina ℥ij.*

*Bals. Peruviani ℥j. misce.*

The Syndon being dipt in some of this, made warm, produced good digestion in a short time, but the Skull scaled very slowly, a thing not unusual, and without cause in Children, whose Bones being soft and moist, are therefore tedious in exfoliation; we used nothing at first to induce it, but this Cephalick Powder,

℞ *Rad.*

℞ Rad. *Aristoloch.* R.

*Iridis Florent.*

*Dictamni,*

*Rorismarini sic.*

*Sarcocollæ,*

*Myrrhæ,*

*Olibani, ana ʒi. fiat pulv.*

*subtilis.*

and towards the end to have it more drying, to suppress or prevent *fungus*, and quicken desquamation, added the Bark of *Guaiacum* in Powder to it. In all that time the Powder by exsiccating the moisture that causeth *fungus's*, kept any from arising, a thing so usual and vexatious in Children, that scarce a

D small

small wound in their heads can be cured without it. To be short, the *Dura Mater* united in four or five days, the union was confirmed, so as we used digestives after five more, digestion was procured in a Week after. And in about six Weeks from the first dress, the Skull scaled, the Flesh grew up from the *Dura Mater*, and under the scalings of the Skull, and became level with the Skin; it would sometimes be exuberant, and soft or spongy, before it could be cicatrized, a gentle touch of Roman Vitriol, and sometimes

sometimes strewing prepared *Lapis Calaminaris* thereon, shrank it up, and cicatrized the left wound in seven Weeks; but the right remained three months. For it was not only difficult to make a final desiccation thereof, because of the moisture gleeting from within the *Cranium*, but necessary to delay it, that the matter might discharge it self, as it gradually decreased. In performing this last part, I used a very desiccative Sparadrap-Plaster, (that is, made by dipping Cloths in it when relented) which being laid

D 2      double,

double, served not only as a desiccative and a defender from confluxion, by its gentle adstringency, but by its stubbornness and strength defended the part from hurt by blows, falling, and such other accidents as Children are liable to.

During the Cure, besides the frequent use of Clysters, we purged him four times, beginning after five Weeks ; at which time we made him a Cephalick Electuary to take twice, or oftener in a day, the quantity of a Nutmeg. About the time of exfoliation, he  
began



began to be vexed with a Cough and Catarrh , for it he was purged twice, had some pectoral things, &c. which removed that accident : and in the conclusion we ordered ten or twelve drops of *Elixir Proprietatis Paracelsi*, to be some mornings given, in what Vehicle was most acceptable to him.

This is truly and *bonâ fide* an account of the whole process in this Cure, which while I was writing I resolved to make as particular in the manner of the operations, and matter of the curatory method, as I could,

Q 3      having

having always thought it a great defect in many Relators of Observations, that they have not given a Diary of their principal applications, successes, variety of symptoms, &c. most seeming rather to report that they cured such a Disease or accident, than how they did it.

And that my Reader or Adversary may not surmise or object, That at the distance of time, and intermixture of other avocations, some circumstances may be less certain to me, it being improbable I should remember so particularly

cularly as I seem to relate ;  
 I do assure them (and will  
 at any time demonstrate it)  
 that I keep a Diary of all  
 accidents occurring in my  
 Profession and Practice,  
 though very much inferior  
 and less considerable than  
 those I have here recount-  
 ed ; from whence I suppli-  
 ed the defects of my me-  
 mory in drawing up this  
 History.

And as a proof *à posteri-*  
*ori*, of the firmness of his  
 head since we left him, it's  
 well known he hath reco-  
 vered once of a malignant  
 Fever , and another time  
 of the Measles ; in the for-

mer he did indeed complain much of his head paining him ; but that I imagine to be nothing, or little more than he would have done, had that accident never betided him : At this day is he alive, brisk and sound, hath no obvious sign of any infirmity but a wan face, and that not considerable, resulting rather from his constitution than sickness, being no other than he had before he was hurt.

Thus have I finished the History of fact and success : I must beg my Readers permission to make a  
few

few Remarks thereon ; they are such as I hope may compensate for the time and trouble of a perusal. First, therefore, we will look back and consider the greatness and plurality of the wounds and fractures, the loss of so large a piece of the Skull, the wounds of the *Dura* and *Pia Mater*, and of the Brain, together with the loss of part of it ; the coldness of the Season (a most injurious time for such an accident) the hereditary infirmness and age of the Patient, and confess it's not usual to have such an accumulation

mulation of very ill accidents and circumstances, to be not only accompanied with such slight symptoms, but recovered so fortunately. This is a suggestion which I make not vain-gloriously, but to document and encourage young Practitioners, that they be resolute, not despairing of success in cases that seem the most difficult. To give a favourable Prognostick where there is apparent danger, is rashness, and frequently discredits the Artist. I would not put courage into his tongue by this Inference,  
but

but hope and vigorous vigilance into his heart and hand ; and how terrible and discouraging soever the Case be, to proceed strenuously , as if there were the greatest probability of success. No mischief (only a little disappointment ) can be the worst effect of a courageous endeavour ; but many and great evils have been the result of despair, and great and stupendous the success and benefit that have attended a courageous and resolute Undertaker. *Despair !* the great Enemy to all Atchievements, and re-

*mora*

*mora* to improvement of all good things; *Courage* ! the great Discoverer and *Columbus* of Art, a temper to which the most noble acquisitions, not in War only, but in useful knowledge, are owing. Neglect is the consequence of despair, for men do but by halves what they think is impossible to be finish'd ; whence they too truly verifie their own Prognostick : whereas hope and courage, with a diligent use of proper remedies might have saved the Patient. And this I find to be the advice many Authors infer from the Cure

G. Fallop.  
cap. 45. lib.  
expof. Hip.  
de Vulner.  
Sennertus  
p. m. lib. 1.  
part. 1. c.  
23.  
Hildanus  
Obf. cent.  
1. obf. 13.  
Exempl. 4.  
cent. 4.  
obf. 2.



Cure of wounds in the Brain.—*Itaque nunquam derelinquatis ægros, semper sperate salutem.*

Nothing hath been more the Parent of despair, or benum'd mens courage and endeavours, so much as the Maxims and Prognosticks of former, especially the first Writers, if such as are delivered down to us with great Name and Character; for then they seem confirmed by universal consent and constant Tradition. *Macrobius, Langius* and others speak idolatrously of *Hippocrates*; and a more modern Physician  
little

Heurnius  
Com. in  
Aphor.  
Hippocrat.

Helmont.

little less, calling his Aphorisms and Predictions, Books full of Divine Oracles. Indeed among all the first Physicians, *Hippocrates* and *Galen* are of the biggest Name, and most continued and deserved repute ; the former so happy to escape the censure, and have the praise of him that ranted all that were before this Age, and spared very few in it : and yet it cannot be denied that some of his Aphorisms are not only contradicted by daily experience, but confessed fallible by his many Expositors and Commentators,  
al-

although such as extravagantly admired him. I will instance but in two or three, on one of which I shall remark at large, as being that which seemeth to have been the Parent of this Principle I am labouring to destroy. Indeed the high veneration I have for so great a name as his, to whom the Art of healing is so much a Debtor, renders it uneasie to me to object against any thing he hath delivered, *Sed magis amica veritas.*

Sect. 5. Aphor. 31. *Mulier utero gerens, sanguine misso ex vena, abortet—*

Sect.

Sect. 6. Aphor. 58. *Si omentum excidat, necessario putrescit.*

He that  
would see  
more of these  
let him  
read San-  
ctus San-  
torius,  
Methodi  
vitando-  
rum erro-

Sect. 6. Aphor. 18. *Vesica descissa, aut cerebro, aut corde, aut septo transverso, aut aliquo ex tenuioribus intestinis, aut ventriculo, aut jecore, lethale est.*

rum omnium qui in arte medica contingunt; especially lib. 1. cap. 31.

Divers have been the ways his many Commentators have taken to expound this Aphorism, and interpret the word *lethale*: By it some would have us understand he meant that they are for the most part deadly; others that there is danger

danger of death; and some, that he means only large or very deep wounds of those parts, *vide* the Comments of *Galen*, *Jacotius*, *Brasavolus*, *Chr. à Vega*, *Fallopianus*, *Forestus*, *Heurnius*, *Fuchsius*, &c. I shall note in general only, That there are numerous instances against each part of this Aphorism, produced by these Commentators, by *Tagaultius*, the German *Vertuosi*, &c. and betake my self to that especially therein which seems to authorize the Objections of my Adversary against what I have here delivered;

E            which

which is, That *Wounds of the Brain are absolutely mortal and incurable* : An opinion that so far obtained among even the remotest Successors of *Hippocrates*, as to make some of them write after his Copy, as *J. de Vigo*, *Mr. Woodall*, *P. Lowe*, *Paracelsus*, and *Jaques Guiliameau*, (though the last, after he had so prognosticated, (without reserve) in his Chapter of Wounds of the head, concludes his Apology, at the latter end of his whole Work, with a prodigious Story of one cured by himself) and others I fear, to rely there-  
on

on so far, as to despond,  
and become negligent, and  
consequently suffer to be  
lost the life of that Patient,  
who by a man of other  
perswasions might have  
been preserved. Such is  
the mischief of implicate  
credence, and receiving  
for Oracles the *Dixits* of  
men, who (we all con-  
fess) dyed before the most  
considerable and advanta-  
gious things in Anatomy,  
Medicine and Chirurgery  
were born. The folly and  
vanity of so doing in this  
Particular will be abun-  
dantly manifest, when I  
come to reckon the Au-

thors and Observations that are opposite to it.

But before I proceed to that, I must make a necessary Note or two more, for the benefit of my young Brother, and observe to him the great advantage of sufficient breathing in fractures of the Skull, or hurt of the parts within it; for to no other but such a liberal and copious vent, for the discharge of matter, &c. can be attributed the wonderful lenity or remissness of symptoms in this Child: It's usual for want of it to have vehement accidents, Sopor, Vomit-



Vomitings, Convulsions,  
 Fevers, intolerable head-  
 ache, hæmorrhagies at the  
 Nose, Eyes, Ears, &c. and  
 all to vanish upon discharge  
 given by a Trepan.

By this Observation  
 more particularly I have  
 seen the falshood or mi-  
 stake of that Objection  
 which *H. Rhoonhuysse*, and Observ.  
Med.  
Chir. part.  
2. Obs. 1.  
*Monsieur de Foy* urge a-  
 gainst the use of a Trepan,  
*viz.* That the *Dura Mater*  
 adheres firmly to the inside  
 of the *Cranium*, and that it  
 cannot be separated there-  
 from without laceration ;  
 nay it sticks, saith *Mon-*  
*sieur de Foy*, so fast as Paper  
 E 3      pasted

pasted to a Board. And  
 hence they take occasion  
 to render not only Tre-  
 panning and all Perforati-  
 ons impertinent and use-  
 less, but make an absurdity  
 of what's a most com-  
 mon Observation, viz.  
 (which I just now noted)  
 that large breathing or dis-  
 charge prevents the severe  
 symptoms of *Convulsions*,  
*Vomiting*, *Sopor*, &c. by  
 venting off the matter:  
 For if the *Dura Mater* so  
 closely and firmly adhere to  
 the Skull, and therefore  
 trepanning be dangerous  
 and useless; upon the same  
 reason and principle must  
 all

all discharges be of no benefit, yea they are impossible; so that they deny not only what is commonly inferred, That the discharge prevents the deadly symptoms; but tacitely disown the possibility of any such efflux: since if the *Dura Mater* and the Skull be so united, there can be no room for matter there to lodge. But forasmuch as it's frequently seen that large quantities of blood and matter use to gleet out of cracks and perforations of the Skull; we may conclude them mistaken till they tell us from whence

E 4            that

that should come, and where it lay, except there be a space between the *Dura Mater* and *Cranium*. I have, upon opening the Skull of one dead by a fall or blow, seen almost all the *Dura Mater* covered with coagulate blood, and in some places near half an inch thick; but more remarkably doth the History of this Child confute the pretended observation of these two men (although they say *Sylvius de Boe* and *Blasius* were Eye-witnesses) for here was many days a sensible evacuation from under the Skull, of  
much

much matter, at first serous, and sanguinary, but afterward concocted and laudable. If it be alledged, that this was matter descending from the wound of the *Calvaria*, it doth not answer me; for come it whence it will, it supposeth that there was room to contain it under the Skull, and consequently that there was no such adhesion as they pretend. If it be further urged, That upon such accidents as fractures of the Skull, Concussions of the Brain, &c. the extravasate blood, separates the *Dura Mater*, as  
 Serum

Serum doth the *Cuticula* in application of *Cantharides*, or scalding ; then their inference against Trepanning is out of doors, and it remains as safe and needful as if their exploration had never been made. I must profess that I never found any truth in their discovery by divers dissections, trepannings, &c. nor in this Child, but that the large piece of Skull I extracted had not the least adhesion to the *Dura Mater* ; certainly had it been so common, or, as they say , constant an Observation, it's probable in one so young, where  
 parts

parts are usually less distinct, and separation imperfect, it must have been found.

The *Summary* of all that hath been said in the Remarks on this Case are reducible to these five *Conjectures*, First, *That improbable and discouraging accidents have been cured, and that therefore we never ought to despair or esteem any thing absolutely mortal*; Secondly, *That we may be deceived by relying on the Axioms, Aphorisms and Prognosticks of the Ancients, though of the most constant and universal reception*; Thirdly, *That wounds of the Brain*  
in

*in particular, are curable; Fourthly, That ample vent thorough the Skull in fractures thereof prevents the direful symptoms, and the want of it, occasions them; and lastly, That the Dura Mater doth not always adhere to the Skull, but trepanning is safe and necessary, and Monsieur de Foy and Rhoonhuyse in an error.*

My next Work is to produce my Vouchers, the Authors that affirm wounds of the Brain curable. Some from their opinion, confirmed by History; but most of them from their experience: the number of  
the



the Evidences are sixty four,  
 that of the Experiments a  
 hundred. I hope it will  
 not seem superfluous and  
 redundant to produce so  
 many, since in matters of  
 great dispute, and where  
 an Adversary is very confi-  
 dent, it's not only usu-  
 al, but a great credit to the  
 Cause to have a multitude  
 of Witnesses. It's no less  
 necessary to produce all  
 those, and more, if I had  
 them, to shew the won-  
 derful ignorance of my  
 Adversary, in not knowing  
 any of them; or his wicked-  
 ness in dissembling that  
 knowledge (so common  
 and

and familiar to men of  
reading, in his Profession)  
and that only because he  
might have the better pre-  
tence and colour to a-  
buse.

---

A  
COLLECTION

OF THE  
Opinions of fundry  
good Authors con-  
cerning Wounds of  
the Brain, wherein  
no less than fixty  
affirm them cura-  
ble, and confirm it  
by above an hun-  
dred Observations.

**G**alen in *Comment. ad*  
*Aphor. 18. lib. 6.*  
Hippocratis----- *Cerebrum*  
*vulneratum,*

vulneratum, sæpius sanatum  
vidimus, & semel, & bis in  
Smyrna Ioniæ, vivente adhuc  
Præceptore Pelope, & erat  
Vulnus satis effatu dignum----

Idem, de usu partium, cap.  
10. lib. 8.--- Admirabile spe-  
ctaculum, atque incredibile;  
quod Smyrnæ in Ionia accidit,  
aliquando sumus conspicati, A-  
dolescentulum Vulnere in alte-  
rum anteriorum Ventriculorum  
accepto, superstitem fuisse Dei  
(ut plerisque videbatur) volun-  
tate.

Nicolas Nicolaus Flor.  
Serm. 7. Tract. 4. cap. 91.  
writing of one wounded  
in the head by a Sword,  
saith, *Profundato vulnere, us-*  
*que*

que ad substantiam Cerebri, super verticem in anteriore parte Frontis, usque ad medium Capitis, qui sequenti die post vulnerationem, incurrit paralysem universalem, ---- rectus evasit.

Jacobus Carpus Tract. de fract. Cranii--- Vidi ad hunc usque diem, sex homines, à quibus notabilis quantitas medullæ cerebri exivit, & sanati sunt, ---- & habui fideles & peritos physicos in societate, à quibus in prima vel secunda visitatione ægro, extraxi à labiis vulnerum magnam cerebri partem, quæ ex se exierat cranium; he proceeds to give very particular accounts of each, and brings Persons of  
F great

great Name, one of them  
being Nephew of the Car-  
dinal of *Histrigon* : *Et ad*  
*istum habui multos Nobilissimos*  
*Testes.*

M. Brasavolus *Comment.*  
*ad Aphor. 18. lib. 6. Hippoc.*  
*Nos in Cerebro vulneratis mira*  
*vidimus : in uno, qui Magnifi-*  
*cis Valengis inserviebat,*  
*tanta substantiæ cerebri quan-*  
*titas exivit, quantum est par-*  
*vum gallinæ ovum, tamen eva-*  
*sit : --- Alium vidimus ex Cor-*  
*sica militem, cui fere dimidium*  
*Capitis, cum sua cerebri portio-*  
*ne, ablatum est, qui convaleuit.*

N. Massa *Tom. 2. Lib.*  
*1. Epist. 11. --- Ego testor De-*  
*um, & quamplurimi homines*  
*qui*

qui adhuc vivunt, testes sunt,  
 me plurimos vulneratos in capi-  
 te, cum incisione ossis pannicu-  
 lorum & insignis cerebri sub-  
 stantiae, sanasse arte & reme-  
 diis medicinalibus ---laceratio  
 in substantia cerebri, cum de-  
 perditione non modicae cerebri  
 quantitatis.

Inter quos vivit adhuc Clar.  
 P. Raymundus, *Vir Nobilis*  
*Venetus*--- who, he saith,  
 was wounded in the back-  
 part of his head with a  
 Sword, whereby the Me-  
 ninges and substance of the  
 Brain were hurt; the  
 wound being two fingers  
 long, and as deep as three  
 fingers are thick. ---Sani-

*tati restitutus est. Testes sunt imprimis non pauci hujus Civitatis Medici, ac etiam tota & Nobilium, & Civium Multitudo.*

*Sanitati etiam mea opera restitutus est Marcus Goro, who was wounded on the Crown by a Halbert, which drove several pieces of the Skull through the Meninges into the Brain. He lay dead till he drew them out, and then like one newly awake cryed out, Ad Dei laudem, sum sanus; for witnesses hereof, he brings the like persons as in the Case before: Medicorum omnium, Nobilium Senatorum.*

Alphon-



Alphonſus quoque Bono-  
 niensis, qui percuffus fuit cum  
 enſe, in parte ſiniſtra capitis,  
 inter futuram ſagittalem & men-  
 doſam, cum incifione non ſolum  
 offis & Membranarum, ſed  
 etiam inſignis quantitatis ſub-  
 ſtantiae Cerebri: etenim vul-  
 nus erat ad longitudinem unius  
 digiti cum dimidio, ita ut ma-  
 niſeſtiſſime ſubſtantia cerebri  
 incifa inſpiciebatur, & digito  
 tangebatur; cui ſupervenerunt  
 accidentia omnia mala mortem  
 & interitum atteſtania, --Qui  
 tandem Domino auxiliante eva-  
 ſit.-----

He alſo cured Theod. Bua  
 a Greek, who not only loſt  
 his left hand, but received

four great wounds on his head with a Sword ; they were horrible to see, the Brain was considerably wounded, and terrible accidents follow'd, which he removed, and cured the Patient, *non sine maximo stupore totius Civitatis.*

He also cured a young man whose Brain was wounded by a Blow, made with a Staff by a strong man.

He cured a Servant of D. Pasch. Myskochia, whose Brain was wounded between the Coronal Suture and the Forehead, ---*Possẽm quamplurimos alios mirabiles casus*

*sus cum incisione, & laceratione substantiæ cerebri sanatos enumerare, ----dicant antiqui & moderni Medici, quicquid sibi placuerit.*

Christopherus à Vega  
*Comment. ad Aphor. 18. lib. 6. Hippoc. ---Multa vidimus sanata, quæ ad cerebri substantiam perveniebant, & amissa cerebri ipsius portione.*

Fr. Arceus lib. 1. cap. 6.  
*de Cur. Vuln. ---Nos Dei auxilio, multos è maximis & gravissimis vulnibus liberatos testari possumus; inter quos hætenus novem jam sunt, quibus non exigua cerebri pars perierat. ----One wounded by a Sword, whence issued*

as much Brain as three Wheat-Corns ; secondly, A Boy of ten years old, wounded in the forehead by a Mule, the edge of whose Iron-Shoe stuck in the Bone, and lost as much Brain as the quantity of a Lentil ; the fourth, A man who had the hair, flesh and skull beaten through the Meninges into the Brain, by a blunt Dart [*Telo obtuso* ;] a fifth, Servant to the Marquess *de Falcis* , wounded after the same manner, by a blow of a Candlestick ; a sixth wounded by the fall of a Stone, a Cubit long and broad , weighing  
 twenty

twenty four pounds, on  
the Sagittal Suture.

Corn. Gemma lib. 1. cap.  
6. Cosm. Sic in vulneribus  
Cerebri, fragmento Calvariae  
ad mollem usque Meningem, per  
duram prorsus adaeto, nonnul-  
loque ipsius substantiae apparen-  
te effluvio, nuper è populo qui-  
dam, Nobis manum admoventi-  
bus est restitutus.

J. Andr. à Cruce lib. 1.  
tr. 2. cap. 14. Chirurgiae----  
Hoc anno----ac alibi dum juni-  
ores essemus, vulnera Meninga-  
rum & cerebri sanavimus, &  
sanata vidimus, nec sumus de-  
cepti, ----he then names ma-  
ny Witnesses---- Et paulo post  
Feltria nos fuimus in curatione  
cujusdam

*cujusdam Adolescentule, quæ cum à cuspide falcis, vulnus cum cerebri læsione passa fuerit, ex quo terebrata Calvaria, notabilis portio ipsius cerebri exivisse compertum est, transacto quarto mense sanitati fuit restituta----*

*Horatius Augenius Tom.*

*1. lib. 9. Epist. 2. Vidimus nos aliquando totam substantiam cerebri vulneratam, ventriculos dissectos, aliquam etiam portionem cerebri, cum vulnere jam primum illato, foras profluxisse; hominem tamen vulneratum, sanitati fuisse restitutum.*

*Bartapalea de fract. Cranii cap. 5. Et semel habui unum Rusticum,*

*Rusticum, cui erat remota pars medullaris cerebri, qui est sanatus.*

Theodoricus lib. 2. cap. 2. Chirurgiæ. -----Quia multos fractis ambabus membranis, & aliquos à quibus non parva quantitas medullæ exivit, perfectè sanari vidimus. ----Scivi hominem, cui una Cellularum tota evacuata fuit, & tandem repleta carne loco cerebri, per Dom. H. sanatus est.----

Volcherus Coiter.lib. obs. Chir. & Anatom. tells us of one he cured in the house of Cesar Malvaticus a Noble Man in Bononia, wounded by a Sword. *Vulnus verò ab osse Bregmatis sinistri lateris,*

*l*ateris, paulo post aures incipit,  
 & transversum per musculum  
 temporalem, qui totus transcis-  
 sus fuit, ad oculi canthum ma-  
 jorem sese extendebat, atque  
 in cerebri profundum ad ejusdem  
 lateris ventriculum fere pene-  
 travit, ---horrible symptoms  
 followed, much Brain  
 came out, --postquam cura-  
 tus fuit.

The same Author in the  
 same place relates at large  
 the Story of a Souldier,  
 who by the splitting of a  
 Gun received a wound---  
*inter supercilia perfregit, &*  
*ad dimidii digiti longitudinem,*  
*in cerebrum oblique dextrorsum*  
*ingressum est.* Some other  
 pieces



pieces wounded him on the eye, and several other places ; so as he seemed dead : a Barber dressed it at first, very ill ; when by Command from the Duke of Bavaria our Author was called, many very horrid symptoms attended, and yet---*ac tandem 13 post inflatum vulnus mense, valetudinem pristinam recuperavit.*

Guido Cauliacus, as The same quotation I find in the Scholia Obs. 2. l. 6. P. Foreft. Obs. Chirurg. A. Pareus l. 10. c. 22. quoted by Desid. Jacotius *Comment. ad Aphor. 15. lib. 1. sect. 3. coac. Hippoc. and Tagaultius, Inst. Chir. lib. 2. c. 3. se quendam vidisse affirmat, cui ex vulnere parte capitis postica accepto, parva quædam portio*

*portio substantiae cerebri exierat.* -- & tamen is à tali vulnere convaluit.

Er. Valleriolus *lib. 4. obs. 10. lib. 5. obs. 9. lib. 6. obs. 4.* giveth three Histories of wounds of the Brain that were cured.

Cabtolius *obs. 16. 22. & 24.* relates the Histories of three more cured.

Gabr. Fallopius *Expos. in lib. Hip. de vuln. c. 45.* directeth to a method of curing wounds of the Brain, and concludeth, *Ego etiam mirabilia expertus sum: Vidi Zinganum, Januario mense frigidissimo, partisanone percussus, & sectum est dimidi-*

um

um fere caput, & major quantitas Cerebri exiit, quam includi possit in ovo gallinaceo, & sanatus est. Notate tamen, quod vidi multos in quibus egressum est cerebrum, & aliquot remansere stolidi, aliqui supervixere usque ad 120 dies, aliqui sanantur, & integri remanent.

The same Author Tom. 2. cap. 4. de Vuln. in genere, disputing against this common acceptation of Hippocrates's Aphorism, saith, *Quinimo & ego ipse præter alia multa, exemplum habeo de quodam, cui Ferrariæ in maximo frigore, ac etiam Pado glaciatō resecta fuit quantitas cerebri*

*bri ad instar Ovi Anseris ; Et  
tamen sanatus. — Ego probo  
ex eodem Hippocrate 2.  
Prorrh. ubi se interpretatur, di-  
cens, quod partes vulneratæ, si  
inferant mortem, oportet ut sint  
validissime vulneratæ —*

Peter Forestus *obs. med.  
lib. 9. obs. 35, 36. and in  
obs. Chir. obs. 2. lib. 6. in the  
Scholia on those Observati-  
ons, he discourseth the vari-  
ous interpretations of Hip-  
pocrates, Aphor. 18. lib. 6.  
that it denieth not, but  
that such wounds may be  
cured; and himself gives di-  
vers instances and authori-  
ties to confirm it.*

Amatus Lusitanus *curat.  
med.*

med. obs. 83. cent. 2. saith, he  
 saw a young man at Rome  
 wounded in a Duel --- *Per  
 frontem ensē immisit, ex quo  
 vulnere illico lēsus in terram  
 concidit, & eum humi prostra-  
 tum---* All the Physicians  
 and Chirurgeons agreed in  
 opinion that he would dye.  
 --- *Tam enim penetrans dirūm-  
 que vulnus erat, ut cerebri sub-  
 stantia incisa, perforatāve cre-  
 deretur---* He concludes from  
 the unexpected success, at  
 which all were amazed,  
 that the Sword went be-  
 tween the Ventricles of the  
 Brain, &c.

H. Fab. ab Aquapenden-  
 te lib. de vulner. c. 20. Pia

Mater omnino tenuis est, & prorsus cerebro adhæret, ut vulnerari nequit sine cerebri vulnerere; hæc vulnera ferè semper sunt lethalia, interdum tamen aeger restituitur, ---ac nuper in magno cerebri vulnere felicissimo successu, hoc sum usus: & farinæ Milii, &c.

Zacutus Lusitanus, Prax. Admir. lib. 1. obs. 5. Decennis Puer percussus est cum ense in parte posteriore capitis. Hic passus est vulnus satis magnum, cum incisione ossis Velaminum, & deperditione substantiæ cerebri, nam hæc exivit quantitate nucis juglandis; curatus convaluit citra noxam. See the next Observation in the same Author.      *Franf.*

Frans. Zanchez, *obs. in opera*, pag. 375. relates the Story of one, cui per Bregma uncus ad cerebri medullam usque penitus adactus est, hujusque portiuncula foras progrediens exsecta est, convaluit.

J. Vellingius, *Syntagma Anatom. cap. 14.* Sunt qui magnis cerebri vulneribus superstites feliciter discrimen evaserunt; quamvis portio ejus aliqua sublata, aut suborta putredine separata fuerit. Vulnere item coalescente, profundius adacti Globi plumbei retinerentur, styloꝝque fragmenta cerebro, & meningibus infixata multis annis inhaerent.

Glandorp *obs. 5.* in cu-

G 2

ring

ring a wound of the head,  
took out as much Brain as  
would fill an Egg-shell.

*Jaq. Guilleamen*, although  
in his Chirurgical Works  
he be positive in this Pro-  
gnostick, *That wounds of the*  
*Brain are mortal*; yet in the  
end of his Apology, with  
which he concludes the  
Book, gives us this Story:  
At *Chartres* there was the  
Chamberlain of my Lord  
the Earl of *Chiverny*, called  
the *Peitmontois*, who was  
wounded on his head by a  
Rapier, whereby the *Pari-*  
*etale* was clean rescided tho-  
rough, yea and clean tho-  
rough the *Dura* and *Pia Ma-*  
*ter*



ter also, piercing the depth of ones Finger into the substance of the Brain, whereof in the second dressing there came out as much as the length and bigness of the little Finger. He was compleatly cured by me, *Monsieur Le Febure & Duret*, the Kings Doctors, and others of the faculty of *Paris*, expert in Chirurgery, divers Chirurgeons of the City of *Chartres* stood by; viz. *Monsieur Chereu, Fauven*, &c. the Patient retaining no accident or impediment thereof.

Ambros. Parey lib. 10. cap. 22. saith, he cured at

G 3      *Turenne*

Turenne a Page of the Marschal Montejan of a fracture, and as much Brain being lost as half an Hazel-Nut. And in Chapter 19. lib. 25. How many have I seen who have had a portion of the Brain cut off by a wound of the head, yet have recovered!

Peter Pigreus de vuln. c. 9. lib. 4. relates the Cure of a very desperate wound of the Brain.

G. Fab. Hildanus obs. Chirurg. cent. 1. obs. 13. Vocatus fui à quodam Rustico J. H. prope Hattingen, ut ipsius inviserem Sororem, quæ vulnus contusum in dextro osse Bregmatis,

*Bregmatis, cum fractura Cra-*  
*nii---portiunculam ad instar Fa-*  
*bæ, ex cerebri substantia digi-*  
*tis extraxi, ----denuo extrahit*  
*portiunculam ipsius cerebri, ad*  
*Nucis Avellanæ magnitudinem,*  
 and more afterwards, and  
 yet----tamen convaluit plenissi-  
 me---

The same Author *Ex-*  
*emplum 2.* in this *Observ.*  
 writes of a Maid, that  
 by a blow of a Stone had  
 a fracture of the Skull,  
 ---*Tribus hebdomadibus fermè*  
*quotidie portiones aliquas, ex*  
*cerebri substantia abstuli, natu-*  
*ra ipsa expellente; ita ut pars*  
*illa valde concava conspiceretur.*  
 ----*Sicque præstinam sanitatem,*

*Puella brevi recuperata videbatur.* He names many eminent Persons that saw this Cure performed.

And in *Exempl. 4.* he relates the Cure of one that was wounded by a Sword into the Brain, where the quantity of a Nut was lost, and many desperate symptoms followed.

In *cent. 4. obs. 1, 2, 3.* he giveth other instances, disputeth upon the Aphorism of *Hippocrates*, and encourageth Chirurgeons to be courageous, and think nothing impossible to Art.

D. Sennertus *p. m. lib.*  
*1. part. 1. cap. 23. ---Dum*  
*hæc*

*hæc scribo, offertur mihi & chirurgus, Faber Lignarius curandus, qui in osse sinistro, ad Suturam Coronalem, securis ex alto projectæ acie, vulnus pollicis ferè longitudine in cerebrum penetrans, acceperat; ita ut particula cranii effracta, statim eximi posset, & cerebri portio Nucis Juglandis fere magnitudine propenderet: convaluit tamen, cerebri illâ portione extrâ propendente sensim abscedente. Et quod mirum est, toto morbi decursu nec de dolore capitis, nec de ullo symptomate conquestus est.*

*A. Laurentius Histor. Anat. Corporis hum. lib. 10. cap. 6. discoursing of the Ventricles*

tricles of the Brain saith,  
*Et gemini, ne altero eorum affe-*  
*cto, alterius functio animali tam*  
*necessaria intercipiatur ; læso e-*  
*nim alterutro, levius contingit*  
*periculum, quam si uterque af-*  
*ficiatur : testis est ille Juvenis*  
*qui vulnere in dextro sinu acce-*  
*pto, evasit----* I find two A-  
 natomists more suggest the  
 same thing, viz.

Casp. Bauhinus *Anat. lib.*  
 3. cap. 3.

Dr. H. Crook *Microcosm.*  
*lib. 7. cap. 11.*

J. Cook *Mellif. Chir. p.*  
 1. sect. 3. cap. 19. saith,  
 Though wounds of the  
 Brain are accounted dead-  
 ly, yet experience sheweth  
 they

they are of Curation-----  
 One I saw at *Worcester* after  
 the Battel of *Poick* ; the o-  
 ther I cured at *Warwick*, of  
 which *Mr. W. Thorp* had a  
 fight.

*Jann Van Beverwick*, a  
 Dutch Chirurgeon, in his  
*Heel Konst.* part 2. cap. 1.  
 saith he saw two very re-  
 markable wounds of the  
 Brain cured.

It's too tedious to tran-  
 scribe more : I will refer  
 my Reader and my Ad-  
 versary to those following,  
 which I will only name.

*Symphorianus Campe-*  
*gius enarrat. Hist. 25. lib. 4.*

*Desiderius Jacotius Com-*  
*ment.*

*ment. ad Aphor. 18. lib. 6.  
Hippoc.*

J. Langius *Epist. Med.  
lib. 1. Ep. 6.*

Felix Wurts, *part. 2. cap.  
8.*

Marcellus Donatus *lib. 5.  
de Hist. Med. Mir. c. 4.*

P. J. Lotichius *lib. 6. c.  
8. obs. 2.*

J. Heurnius *Com. ad A-  
phor. Hip. 18. sect. 6.*

J. Skenckius *obs. med. lib.  
1. obs. 40. 42.*

Hen. Petreus *tom. 2. disp.  
harmon. 36. quæst. 10.*

Dr. Alexander Read,  
*lect. of Wounds the 23.*

J. Scultetus, *Armam. Chir.  
tab. 32.*



An anonymous Com-  
mentator on Mr. *Bannister*  
of Wounds, *lib. 2. cap. 1.*

S. Wiseman, page 401.

J. Brown of Wounds,  
chap. 35.

P. Borellus *cent. 1. obs.*  
88.

J. Rhodius *cent. 1. obs.*  
32.

Leonard Fuchsius *com-  
ment. ad Aphor. 18. sect. 6.*  
*Hippoc.*

J. Tagaultius *Instit. Chi-  
rurg. lib. 2. cap. 3.*

Bern. Gordonus *Lilium*  
*Med. partic. 1. cap. 26.*

J. Bilgerus *Epist. G. Hor-  
stii obs. 14. lib. 2. par. 2.*

P. J. Fabrus *Chirurg. Spa-  
gyrica*

*gyrica sect. 2. cap. 10.*

G. Horstius *Epist. Med.*  
*lib. 2. sect. 8.*

J. Goulart *Mem. and Admir. Histories*, page 90.

Sim. Aloysius *obs. 124.*  
*in Ephim. Germ. Vol. 7.*

Ph. Jac. Sachz. *obs. 119.*  
*miscel. curios. annus secundus.*

I might also quote *Fernelius lib. 7. cap. 8. de extern. corp. affect.* and *C. Celsus de re medica lib. 5. cap. 26. Servari non potest cui Basis Cerebri percussa est.* And *P. Barbet* page 172. *Wounds of the brain are for the most part deadly; for they seem to pronounce death to wounds of the Brain not absolutely,*  
but

but on circumstances ; and therefore are not for, but against my Adversary : but what is defective in them will be abundantly supplied in those three Stories, with which I will try the faith of my Reader, and conclude.

Alexander Benedictus lib. 4. *Anatom. c. 24.* as quoted by Zac. Lusitanus, (I not having the Original) writes of one, *quem vulneratum circa tempora sagittâ, post annum 25. Teli partem sternutatione rejecisse affirmat.*

Tho. Bartholinus *Acta medica pro anno 1676. obs. 55.* commends from his own experience

experience an Oil of *Amber*, made *sine Igne*, in wounds of the Brain ; but in his *Acta Medica Anno 73. Hist. 132.* saith, *Eques quidam Borussus Telum ferreum digitum longum & crassum, 14. annis sine insigni molestia, in cerebro gestasse narratur. --- Tandem per Fauces suppuratum est.* He names the person, all the circumstances, and among them a Copy of Verses in the Church where the Piece of Dart now hangs for a Monument.

The *Academia Curiosa Germanica miscel. vol. 3. obs. 278.* relates from *Martin Schodel, in dissert. de Regno*  
no

no *Hungarico*, Anno 1629.  
 that one *Marcus Buxam* a  
 Captain in Battel against  
 the Turks had---*Lancea*  
*Turcica* per oculum dextrum  
*adacta*, ut retro per cervicem  
*exiverit mucrone*, mortem non  
*intulit*, sed diligenter *Chirurgo-*  
*rum* manibus tractatus, resti-  
 tutusque. They adde ano-  
 ther Story of a Wound of  
 the Brain cured; and give  
 not only the Figure of this;  
 as set up in a Monument  
 in *Hungaria*, but do very  
 well attest it.

*P. de Marchetis* giveth us  
 five very remarkable Histo-  
 ries of Wounds of the  
 Brain cured: I will not

H transcribe

transcribe them at large,  
but leave you to judge of  
them by their several Ti-  
tles, viz.

*Obs. 1. Vuluus cum fractura  
cranii, & effluxu particulae  
cerebri, in sene sexagenario.*

*Obs. 2. Vuluus partis  
posticae capitis, cum fractu-  
ra cranii, & cerebri parte  
corrupta excreta.*

*Obs. 3. Portio cerebri, cum  
annexa Dura & Pia Membra-  
na, ex cranii fractura edu-  
cta.*

*Obs. 4. Vuluus mediae par-  
tis capitis, ad corpus usque cal-  
losum pervadens, cum magna  
vi sanguinis effusi, ad Lipo-  
thymiam usque feliciter sanatum.*

*Obs.*

*Obs. 5. Vulnus magnum, cum paralyfi Brachii oppositi, & linguae, sanatum, educto frustulo ossis, cum portione Membranæ Piæ, & Cerebri.*

I will conclude all with the words of that excellent Chirurgion *Fab. Hildanus*, *obs. 13. lib. 1.* who having related the Stories of four Wounds of the Brain saith,

*Exempla hæc in gratiam tyronum Chirurgorum recensere placuit, quos adhortor, ne unquam de sanitate ægri, quantumvis morbus magnus fuerit, ac prima fronte incurabilis videatur, desperent, quemadmodum Chirurgus ille, cujus in*

proximo præcedente exemplo  
 mentio facta fuit, de salute  
 ægri sui desperabat: posita ita-  
 que fiducia in Dei Omnipotentia  
 (facta tamen prius Prognosti-  
 catione & protestatione coram  
 consanguineis & adstantibus, de  
 manifesto periculo) curationem  
 aggredi omnémque diligentiam  
 adhibere debet Chirurgus, nec  
 impio illo Dicto, Desperatos  
 non oportet attingere, ab  
 Officio suo advocari. Sæpissi-  
 mè enim in morbis contingunt  
 multa, quæ antiquos latuerunt,  
 & quorum ratio nulla reddi po-  
 test.



[ 101 ]

THE  
EPILOGUE

To my  
Learned and Civil  
ANTAGONIST,  
Dr W. Durston  
OF  
PLIMOUTH.

**H**Aving been at the  
trouble and pains  
to write an Hi-  
story, and collect so many  
Quotations to convince  
You (*Worthy Sir*) that  
Wounds of the Brain are  
H 3 cura-

curable ; I could not part so abruptly, or bid adieu to a Person of Your Merit and Candor, till I had not only expostulated a little with You, but entertained You with one wonderful Story more, which several modern Observators relate, viz. That on dissection, they have found not only Sheep, and Creatures of a mere sensitive, but some of the rational Species, *without any Brain at*

Zacut. Institut. prax. mir. lib. 1. observ. 5.

Fr. Jos. Burii Epist. 1. ad Tho. Bartholin. Theod. Kirkring Spic. Anatomic. obs. 46. Nic. Tulpius obs. m. lib. 1. obs. 24. Miscel. Curiosa Germ. vol. 2. obs. 26. Tho. Barthol. Acta Med. Anno 71, 72. obs. 131. J. Rhodius cent. 1. obs. 32. pag. 19.

are

are things that strain a mans faith no less than his reason. I must confess my self so credulous, and apt to believe, that I am almost perswaded, Your death (if Your Skull be penetrable) will furnish the World with an instance more surprizing and incredible, viz. a Man above fifty years old no better stockt in the Noddle than those other addle-headed Cattel: If the contrary appear, it will certainly be the first evidence You ever yielded of having any. Had You as much as this Child lost, (whose Case your

H 4      incivility

incivility hath extorted from me) You would not have given the lye to the eyes and fingers of a Physician, a Gentleman, an Apothecary, a Chirurgion, and divers others ; and (without the help of a Telescope) pretend to see better at a miles distance, than they at the nearest advantage for prospect. Who but a brainless Physician would oppose his single and ungrounded opinion against the sense and observation of a multitude of the best and most reputable Authors ; and not only sneakingly, and in Corners, but

but publickly averr and hold Guineys, that Wounds of the Brain were incurable ; when the contrary is affirmed by so many Learned and experienced men, living and dead ? What ! Have You read nothing but *Hippocrates's Aphorisms* ? Is there not a *Galen*, nor a *Sennertus*, a *Bartholine*, nor a *Sckenckius*, a *Horstius*, nor a *Baubine*, a *Fallopious*, nor a *Laurentius*, a *Forestus*, nor an *Hildanus*, a *Zacutus*, nor a *Pareus*, in Your Study ? Or are they there to be lookt upon only ? I never thought your Library a *Vatican* : But I expected it should

should exceed that which *Rablaías* tells us was in *Pantagruel's* Study, and *Sampson Carasco*, in that of *Don Quixot*.

I have been told indeed by a worthy Person, That You lately in a Bravado boasted You had done with Books, things were *common-plac'd in Your head*. I believe there wants not room for them, and that what's there is common enough; for things a degree above it, I find are not in your Index.

*Honest Doctor*, I beg You not to conclude hence that I deny You to be learn-

learned : I acknowledge your skill in Grammar, and I have a particular reason for it : But in some matters of Art and learning You must confess your self ignorant, or a wicked and scandalous Prevaricator ; for from those numerous Quotations which I have cited from Authors of the best credit and commonest reading, not only in Chirurgery, but Anatomy, Philosophy and Physick; it's plainly inferrible, that You are the one or the other.

The *Dilemma* (Civil Sir) lyeth thus : Either You knew those Authors did contain

contain those affirmations, or You knew it not ; if You knew it, the last Point of the *Dilemma* is in your teeth ; if You knew it not, the consequence is most plain and natural, That You are (in some things) ignorant. I have been told, that since You have been convinced by us, You have excused your self to some by saying You spoke in jest, to others by suggesting You had forgotten those readings. By which excuses You entangle your self in both these Noozes. For is a man the less wicked, or not a more knavish

Pre-



Prevaricator, for wounding a mans reputation in jest, and sacrificing the good name and honour, not of a single Artist, but a whole Fraternity, to sport? You know who betrayed with a kiss. The trivialness of the inducement, and lightness of the provocation, aggravates the knavery of the action. What! Cut the throats of men for pastime, and turn Gladiator for a Farthing? To have pretended revenge, advantage or policy, had been equally honest, and more generous. In *Italy* the Slaves stab for a Ryal

Ryal (that's but Six Pence) but the *Heroes* and the *Bra-voes* are those that scorn to undertake it under a hundred, two or three of Crowns.

Nor will your forgetfulness excuse your ignorance, except You shew also the difference between an ignorant man, and one that neither observes nor remembers what he reads, especially when of so considerable a nature as this, and so frequently mentioned. I perceive by your last excuse, that the Common-Place-Book in your head was but a Vapour, or You lodged

# [ III ]

lodged it in your Skull incomplete.

But let's cease to be Satyrical like Poets, and argue rationally like Physicians, and expostulate the Case a little. Suppose it had never been known *de facto* that Wounds of the Brain were curable, is that reason enough for a wise and experienced man, one that daily beholdeth the prodigious effects of Art, and the encrease of skill, to affirm they never can? How ridiculous is the memory of those that anathematized the Bishop, for affirming that there were *Antipodes*?  
And

And they that put *Galileo* into the Inquisition, for his new Philosophy, now so much in vogue even among the most learned of the Jesuites themselves? How imprudent is it to barr Posterity by unreasonable anticipations, and hang or damn men for opinions that by to morrow possess our own Brains?

I am so far from denying (what seems impossible) that Posterity may familiarly make Voyages to the Moon, that I am almost perswaded with Bishop *Wilkins* and others, (not less eminent for their piety than

than learning) that it will  
 be so. Navigation, to former  
 times, before Ships  
 were invented, must have  
 seemed as absurd and im-  
 possible; to have said then  
 that men in great numbers  
 together should travel so  
 many thousand miles on  
 the Ocean, without seeing  
 any Land, till they hit di-  
 rectly to a small Island  
 (suppose it *St. Helena*) had  
 been laugh'd at as much as  
 this is by some men now.  
 How many prodigious  
 things are there done in  
 this last Age, that to the  
 former seemed impossible?  
 And how are we puzzled  
 I now

now to recover and believe many things *Pancirollus* saith were done by the Ancients, and lost to us ? Should all be *Scepticks*, and think nothing possible but what they see, we should neither believe him, nor hope any future improvement by invention. Had our Predecessors, and many Contemporaries, been of that humour, they had sat down in despair, contented with what they knew ; many useful discoveries and noble inventions had still remained in the hands of oblivion. I doubt not, at least I will not deny, that

that the perpetual Motion, Quadrature of the Circle, Philosophers Stone, Universal \* Remedy, the Anti-Christ, manner of knowing longitude at Sea ; so much sought after , and puzzling the minds of many men, together with all the *desiderata* will be discovered and invented.

\* See Helmont's account of Butler's Stone.

But we will talk more strictly like Physicians : What is there in the Anatomy of the Brain (especially the Cortical part) as delivered to us by the hands of the accurate and most renowned *Willis*, *Highmore* and *Malpighius*, that can ju-

stifie your opinion ? I believe it might be demonstrated (but it were too tedious, and I have more direct proof) from their several *Hypotheses* concerning it, that the opinion (not of *Hippocrates*, for he wanted those compleat descriptions and notions concerning it) is absurd and groundless, in such who after those illuminations persist in errors, the defective knowledge of our Forefathers made them seem guilty of. It's pertinacity in You, after all those reasons to the contrary, and being told of so many Authors against You,

to



to continue two years in a mistake. If it were the opinion of *Hippocrates*, it was but in him an error or defect. Divers of his Commentators make it probable he meant not as You do, that those Wounds were incurable; but that they were for the most part so, or that very great ones were mortal.

But should it be allowed according to your apprehension and interpretation, are his Aphorisms infallible? are there not some of them which every days experience confuteth?

I will give You two for a taste, I Est mag-  
nopere me-  
dicis ex-  
penden-  
dum, quod

in morbis  
gravissimis  
sape eva-  
dunt, vel  
imbelles  
plurimi, e-  
tiam omni-  
bus recla-  
mantibus  
notis, quæ  
juxta Hip-  
pocratis sa-  
cro sancto-  
vacula  
mortem in  
limine esse  
designent,  
sic in vul-  
neribus ce-  
rebræ—  
C. Gemma  
l. 1. c. 6.  
Cosmic.

taste, and refer You to *Sano-  
etorius* for a Belly-  
full, *Seet 5. Aphor.*  
31. he saith, *Mu-  
lier utero gerens, sanguine  
misso ex vena, abortet.* Did  
that ever deter You from  
bleeding a teeming Wo-  
man? *Hippocrates* fearing  
the Precept would not be  
sufficiently obliging, makes  
it a part of the matricula-  
ting Oath, which all his  
Disciples took, that they  
should not bleed a gravid  
Woman. This made Phle-  
botomy so terrible to big  
Bellies, that Pleurisies and  
the severest cases, could  
scarce obtain the use of a  
Launcet,

Launcet, let the Age, Constitution, Season and Clime be what it would. *Nimum antiquos scrupulosos circa V. S. in gravidis---* in *Græca* major apprehensio fuit. --but now it's become the common remedy of abortion, frequently done in all times of their breeding, and an opposite

*Aphorism* set up, *Gravidis ve-*

*næ sectione non esse noxiam ;*

† *Certè ego in praxi mea sine*

*noxâ, tempore ingravidationis*

*omni, urgente necessitate febrile,*

*sanguinem tuto detraxi, non*

*raro iteratis vicibus, non raro*

*in satis bona quantitate, neque*

*unquam aliquam inde percepi*

*noxam----* “ This one A-

I 4 phorism,

Primros.  
Vulgi errorib. lib.

4. cap. 27.  
53.

† J.  
Schmidt.  
obs. 48.  
Ephim.  
Germ. vol.

Exper.

Philos.

part. 2.

pag. 5. E-

dit. 2.

phorism, saith the Famous  
 Mr. Boyle, " hath cost more  
 " lives than *Draco's* Laws,  
 " which were written in  
 " bloud ; having for divers  
 " Ages prevailed with  
 " great numbers of Physi-  
 " cians, to suffer multitudes  
 " of their Female Patients  
 " to dye under their hands,  
 " who might probably  
 " have been rescued by dis-  
 " creet Phlebotomy, which  
 " experience hath assured  
 " us hath been sometimes  
 " not only safely, but care-  
 " fully employed, even  
 " when the Infant is grown  
 " pretty big. ---Through  
 " this mistake numbers of  
 " teem-

“teeming Women have  
 “been suffered to perish,  
 “who might probably by  
 “a seasonable loss of some  
 “of their blood, have pre-  
 “vented that of their lives.  
 So far that honourable Au-  
 thor.

Another saith, It hath  
 cost more lives than there  
 are Letters in that Book;  
 and *Sanctorius* in one Cha-  
 pter, *Ostenditur exemplo loca-* Ubi supra  
lib. 15. cap.  
11.  
*lium, quod quaelibet sententia Me-*  
*dicorum sit methodi censura mo-*  
*deranda,* as it were cryeth  
 out, *Exempla in medicina sunt*  
*innumerabilia --- Ecce quod me-*  
*dica praecepta, nisi methodo*  
*ponderentur, & moderentur,*  
*sæpe*

*sæpe nos fallere possint.*

The other Aphorism is the 58th of the sixth Section, where he delivereth, *Si omentum excidat, necessario putrescit.* I need not quote Authors to shew the mistake thereof; but with *Sanctorius* conclude, That all the Sentences of *Hippocrates* are not of perpetual verity, since *Galen* himself in his Comment on that Aphorism saith, *Si quis vero aliquando vidit omentum, quod parvo tempore extra prodierit, & deinde ad suum locum reductum, non putruerit, perpetuam quidem, non esse probabit Hippocratis enuntiationem.* And that

that the World since he wrote it, hath had a thousand Observations, contrary to that Aphorism, even beyond the enlarged sence that he in the beginning of his Comment thereon would have it understood, we may therefore make the inference of my Author, *Plures Aphorismos non esse eterna veritatis*, and doubt whether this also may not have tempted our Predecessors immediately to cut off the elapsed part of the *Zirbus*, without trying whether they could reduce or preserve it; a thing common now, even after it hath been  
some

some considerable time in the crude Air:

Will You not submit to daily experience , loudly proclaiming the mischief of such Principles, rather than *jurare in verba Magistri*? Sir Thomas Brown tells us, He knew a Divine in *France*, a Man of singular Parts, that was so plunged with three Lines of *Seneca*, that all the Antidotes drawn from Scripture and Philosophy could not expel the poyson of his errour, ---*Post mortem nihil est, ipsaque Mors nihil. Mors individua est, noxia Corpori, nec parcens animæ—toti morimur, nullaque pars ma-*  
net



net *Nostri*----- We find Wounds not only of the Brain, but Stomach, Liver, Guts, Heart, Bladder, &c. cured, maugre the admired Aphorism of *Hippocrates* that seems to contradict it. And this made good to us in the Observations not of *Pliny*, *Amatus Lusitanus*, *Baptista Porta*, *Goulart*, or *Mandevil*; but of *Fallopious*, *Forestus*, *Skenckius*, *Hildanus*, *Zacutus*; and a Body of the best Physicians in *Germany*. Shall we not believe them, confirmed by experience, rather than two ambiguous Lines in *Hippocrates*?

Dear

Dear Sir, I beg your patience one minute more, while I comfort my self after all your affronts with thinking how general they are. *Society*, You know, *alleviates misery*. It's not my particular self alone that You have reproached ; all of my way in these Parts are in the same Predicament. But I thank You kindly , You treat us no worse than You do those of the Faculty to which You pretend a more immediate relation. Every Doctor is a Novice, an *Ignoramus*, and an obscure Fellow, in the presence of such an *Apollo*  
as

as You, like Candles in the Sun.

*Civil Sir,* Be advised and perswaded for the sake of your own credit, and the reputation of your Faculty and mine, to be hereafter more prudent, more civil; forbear to disparage Artists, for thereby You will find (in the end) disreputation to redound, not only to the Profession, but your self also, who must needs suffer in the general contempt and ruine such vituperations will produce: By your reproaching your Brethren, they are tempted to retaliate and recriminate;

nate; and the World, apt to believe both, will make Conclusions very ruinous to all. *Utrum horum, &c.*

If I seem too severe in my reproofs, and guilty of an incivility in treating You, which I have condemned in your demeanour to my self; I hope my Apology will be easie to any man that considers who was the Aggressor; that I have forborn You two years, and that now necessitated to vindicate my self, I have done it fairly and above board. The Law excuseth a man if he kill another in defence of his  
own

own life. If your reputation be wounded by this Vindication and Defence of mine, the Law of Reason (they say, *Reason is the soul of the Law*) will quit me on the same Principle. The Author of the most peaceable and passive Religion in the World, by recommending the Serpent with the Dove, tacitely alloweth us to turn and sting those that tread on us.

But however, I shall not be sorry if your reputation escape ; my design was to defend my own, not ruine yours ; nor only to repara-

K                      tee

tee on You by this Epilogue. It was also to recommend a more prudent Principle to You, and to do You justice ; for to You is the World indebted for what benefit or advantage it may obtain by the publication of this Narrative. I am very desirous they should not only pay that thanks that is your due, for so signal a favour; but know also to how honest, how civil and how learned a Gentleman they are beholden , that they may proportion their gratitude to the Degree and Merit of  
the

the Person to whom they are redevable. I presume they will be more charitable to us than You were, and (which is all I have to beg of them) infer more justly and ingeniously, That they are no Fools and *Ignoramus's* that can cure at this rate, nor Knaves that can so well vindicate and justify their actions, and are not ashamed to display them to the whole World.

And now, *my most worthy Opponent*, I have done the Epilogue, not for want of matter, for I have abundance

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dance more and better at  
your service, when your  
next courtesy shall draw  
them from the Pen of

J. Y.

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FINIS.

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